

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.



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{ Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL..... 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 17TH JANUARY.

SUBSCRIPTIONS in aid of Baboo Protap Chandra Roy's English translation of the Mahabharat are flowing in apace. H. H. The Thakore Sahib of Bhowanagore has come down with a thousand rupees.

THE Income-tax Act will not be applied to troops serving in Burmah till after 31st March 1886. Military pay and allowances drawn in Burmah, are accordingly exempted from the Income-Tax. The troops in Burmah are having a sorely trying time of it, and stand in good need of encouragement and inducement.

THE Gaekwar, we are glad to learn, has just accorded his sanction to the opening of an Agricultural College. Baroda is making progress, by leaps and bounds, and promises at no distant date to rank as one of our 'model' states.

THE Behar Herald hears that a deputation of Mahomedans of the Patna Division, will wait on Sir Rivers Thompson at Dumraon on the 3rd February. The Dumraon Raj Agricultural Show will be opened by His Honor on the same day at 3-30 p.m. The Lieutenant-Governor, Lady Thompson and suite will arrive at Dumraon, by mail, on the 2nd February at 12-30 p.m., and will depart on Saturday at 1-15 p.m. A similar movement has been started by Moulavi Abdus Sobhan, Deputy Magistrate of Arrah. The Moulavi is the second son of our distinguished townsman Nawab Abdul Latif Khan, Bahadur.

ONLY three of the members of the Public Service Commission, viz., the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mitter, Mr. Peacock, and Mr. Hudson, composed the Sub-Committee at Bankipore. They examined 19 witnesses in all during their sittings at Bankipore on the 10th, 11th, 12th January. No witnesses were sent for from the Districts of Sarun, Motihari and Mozufferpore, nor from any District of the Bhagalpore Division. The witnesses examined for the Districts of Patna, Shahabad, and Gya were named by the Commissioner and the Magistrates of the District. We have often heard of packed juries. The present will be a case of packed witnesses.

THE Indian Engineering says that an order has been issued to the several branches of the Department of Public Works directing Engineers, whenever they require teak, to send their order, to the Bombay-Burmah Trading Company and to deal with no other firm. And why? Because they have helped and in fact, were mainly instrumental in bringing about the annexation of Upper Burmah! The mark of gratitude is not undeserved. It will be a decided encouragement to other mercantile bodies having similar opportunities, in trying for similar denouements!

THE Englishman says:—"The report that Sir Charles Bernard takes leave in March, has no actual warrant for its support. Sir Charles has not even made an application for leave, and his energetic nature is likely to urge him to remain at his post until Burmah is thoroughly pacified."

AN EDITION of the Pilgrim's Progress has been produced at the cost of the Religious Tract Society in the Japanese language. The illustrations are done by a native artist, and are of remarkable interest, as showing how well he has caught the spirit of the various characters and scenes in the allegory. The Japanese makes the 81st language into which it is known that Bunyan's immortal work has been translated. The Society is also contributing towards the cost of an edition in the Fantish tongue spoken on the West Coast of Africa.

THE office of a newspaper, the Canton Gazette, was demolished by a mob in December last. One reason given for the outrage is that the Gazette had published an article calling for reform. It was asserted that the runners of the Yampens were a disreputable and ignorant class, and that efforts should be made to improve their character and knowledge. The runners resented reflection on their general conduct, and manifested their feelings by pulling down the place. The ghastly scene would have been put down in a similar expeditious way but for Pax Britannica.

TUESDAY, 18TH JANUARY.

How very graceful! The Prince of Wales has been invested by the Japanese Envoy with the order of the Chrysanthemum at Marlborough House.

THE total economies recommended by the Finance Committee are said to represent a saving of about 50 lakhs of rupees a year. Could not the Government have done it itself without travelling the length of appointing a Retrenchment Committee, and wasting many lakhs by way of cost? And after all, the amount but represents a recommendation. If even the Government accepts the recommendation, a mouse will be the outcome of a great labour.

A SCHEME for the resettlement of the Central Provinces is under discussion, and is to be submitted to a Conference of local officers with Sir Edward Buck at their head.

THE Maharaja of Kashmir is making great preparations for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee. A fitting permanent memorial of the occasion will be afforded in the shape of a handsome and substantial bridge across the Tawi at Jummoo, an undertaking that will cost several lakhs.

THE British and Foreign Bible Society of Victoria have resolved to commemorate the Queen's Jubilee by presenting every Protestant State School pupil in Victoria with a small Testament bearing Her Majesty's autograph. 240,000 copies will be required and the estimated cost is £13,500 which is intended to be raised by subscription.

A MEETING of merchants interested in the manufactured piece-goods trade with India was held on the 20th December at the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to adopt a form of declaration in regard to the marking of lengths. A form sent out had received the signatures of a large number of Manchester firms; but as there had not been sufficient time to receive replies from India, it was decided to adjourn the question to an early day in the new year.

Truth says it is no secret that the Duke of Connaught and the Princess Beatrice are to be the principal heirs of the Queen's immense fortune, although it will take a good slice to provide in an adequate way for the Albany and Christian branches and for the children of the Princess Alice, only one of whom (Elizabeth, Grand Duchess Serge of Russia) is not dependent upon her relatives.

A PARSAN, Engineer has obtained a concession for the construction of a Railway from Teheran to Shabderasia, a run of four miles. The capital for the undertaking is chiefly Russian. A four mile Persian Railway need not be a scare in England, though constructed by Russian capital.

MR. DAUM, a newspaper editor at Batavia, has had reduced, by the High Court of Justice of Netherlands India, to one month, the sentence of one year's imprisonment passed upon him by a lower Court, for publishing an article favouring the establishment of foreign rule as the only remedy for official misgovernment in Java. The editor has got off easy, we should say. Indian Editors who are loyal to the core, though not actually imprisoned, do not always fare very favourably in official hands.

A NATIVE gentleman of Pondicherry, Mr. Mudeliar, one of the members of the Council-Generals, has received the Legion of Honour. This is the first time the honour has been conferred on a native of India, and it was altogether unexpected, as M. Mudeliar is the leader of the opposition in the Council. The British authorities might take a leaf out of the book of the French authorities. They are too apt to encourage *apka wastism* in the matter of distribution of honor. The forthcoming Jubilee honors will be a crucial test, and we shall have a very good opportunity of knowing whether the Government intends to honor those to whom honor is due. A correspondent who signs himself as "Anti-humbug" takes the trouble of informing us that a Printer in one of the Government offices is talked of as likely to come in for a share in the honors, and he wonders that foreign office Khansamas and Khitmutgars should be forgotten. He may be bent on humbugging us, for ought we know though ostensibly delighting in the prefix of 'anti.' But this may be taken as a warning by the responsible authorities against promiscuous honoring.

A GREAT ethnologic discovery has just been made "The Veddahs of Ceylon never laugh. A laughing Veddah, indeed, would be a veritable *lusus naturæ*. Mr. O. Stevens of Brisbane, Australia, has lived among these melancholy representatives of Ravana, and communicated his experiences, last November, to a sedate assembly of Anglo-Indian pandits in the rooms of the old Asiatic. The Veddah does not tolerate laughter. "Watching the grotesque appearance and motions during one of the dances, the observer could not help laughing, when quick as thought an arrow was shot from a bow passing within an inch of his head, and the dancers rushed away from the spot in high dudgeon. The other occasion was when a party of the Veddahs were exhibiting before several European and native spectators, some of the latter began to laugh when the Veddahs handled their bows with angry expressions, and the risibility of the spectators had to be promptly repressed." If the non-risibility of the Veddahs be a fact, the definition of the philosopher who said man is a laughing animal does not hold good; but we have grave doubts about the fact. The instances cited do not prove it. The charming little cherub which sweetly smiles brings it from a higher sphere. In other words it is natural, and a casual arrow cannot undo it. The instances suffice only to prove that the Veddahs are very sensitive to ridicule.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH JANUARY.

ACCORDING to the Parsi religion, no fire temple can be founded unless 1,001 portions of fires of sixteen different denominations are obtained to form a collection of that sacred fire which has constantly to be fed with sandal wood, frankincense, and other fragrant articles. According to *Vendidad*, the denominations of fires required are from burning corpses of men, from mints, from public baths, from the hearths of a dyer, a potter, a brick-maker, a mendicant devoted to prayers, a goldsmith, an ironsmith, a manufacturer of arms, a baker, a liquor-distiller, a shepherd, a priest as well as a layman, a collection of fires from the house of a king, nobleman, a judge, military officers and men, and pedestrians and lastly *fires produced by electricity*. This is a strange combination indeed! But not more so than the one thousand and one articles required by a Hindu priest for a divine *abhishak*, which among the other things requires dust from the threshold of a harlot.

THERE will be no examination this year for the selection of candidates for the Statutory Civil Service, as an officer has already been appointed by our Local Government.

THE Economist, in a review of the Indian railway returns for the half year, says, they show that the Great Indian Peninsula has again forced decidedly ahead, while the Bombay-Baroda has just held its own, and the East Indian has lost ground. The returns of the other lines are less complete; but so far as they go, they are certainly favourable in the cases of the Oudh and Rohilkhand and South Indian lines.

A PETITION has been extensively signed, praying Parliament that steps may be taken to prevent for the future the holding of public meetings in Trafalgar Square, as calculated to interfere with the rights of traders, inhabitants, and other ratepayers, to have the free and uninterrupted passage through the streets. But what can the authorities do if they are not cared for? On the last occasion, the Police objected to the meeting and the meeting was held notwithstanding.

THE disciples of the Chelsea sage say that Carlyle's devotion towards his wife was intense; the sceptics believe that it was all moonshine. According to Carlyle himself, from a letter of his that is to be at Christie's, it would appear that he had his doubts about women. He says:—"The hearts of women, dear little creatures, are by nature exaggerative; many is the Bristol diamond, or poor Scotch pebble, that has been taken for a true stone of price." It proves nothing.

ALL is not yet plain sailing between the French in Tonquin and their Chinese neighbours, as the following extract from the Haiphong Courier will show:—"The object of China is now evident; she wished to dispute the right to the Cape Packlung district

It was necessary to enable her to do this, that when the French members of the Delimitation Commission arrived, the territory should be completely occupied by China, and that the inhabitants should lay aside the Annamite costume and put on Chinese clothes. The importance of an effective occupation of the territory was so great that M. Haitice, when passing through Haiphong, said:—"I am going to the disputed ground to be beforehand, and to establish myself there. The district is Annamite, and the Chinese Commissioners must not be allowed to install themselves there first, and receive as if they were at home." Carrying out this view, M. Haitice went to Haininh, and sent Lieutenant Bohin to survey the disputed ground. It is no longer doubtful that M. Haitice met his death in accomplishing his perilous mission—one which brought down on him the hatred of the Chinese mandarins. A militia man, who left the citadel of Haininh with him, saw him fall. His head, struck on a pike, was afterwards exposed at the gate of Mongkai. The bands which besieged Haininh left Chinese territory under the command of Chiefs So kai Loh, Vong Tao Ki, Tong Achie Fak, and Ton Bak-ha. It was the band of the latter which took M. Haitice. Ton-Bak-ha offered the head of M. Haitice to the Chinese mandarin Vong Tao-tai. The latter refused it, and it was then that it was exposed at Mongkai. The mandarins have given a button to Ton-Bak-ha as a reward for his services. The territory has now become Chinese. All who were accused of holding relations with the French have been massacred. The inhabitants of Trang-son seized the mandarin Cong-bein—who usually accompanied the Vice-Resident of Haininh, and followed Lieutenant Bohin in his topographical survey—and killed him and his son. There is now an organised insurrection with a definite aim. Without exaggerating matters, or looking at them in their worst light, we may yet express our satisfaction at the concentration of numerous troops at Mongkai. Their presence cannot but exercise a salutary influence on the development of events, whether we have to take by force the Annamite territory occupied by the Chinese, or whether China decides herself to evacuate the territory wrongfully claimed by her. The French re-occupied Mongkai and Haininh on December 14th.

THURSDAY, 20TH JANUARY.

THE suit known as "The Indian Tichborne Case" appeared again before the Bombay Appeal Court on a motion from the defeated claimant, who calls himself Hiralal Chotamlal, for permission to make an appeal to the Privy Council. Hiralal Chotamlal was the son of a subordinate judge, who, several years ago, left Ahmedabad on a pilgrimage in company with his wife and his step-mother, and was supposed to have been drowned while bathing in the Jumna at Mathura. About six years ago, the claimant in this suit appeared in Ahmedabad, gave forth that he was the real Hiralal who was supposed to have been drowned in the river, and accounted for his long disappearance by alleging that, having had a quarrel with one of the pilgrims, he had left the party and wandered about for years in Central India. On his return home, he was cordially received by Hiralal's widow as her long-lost husband, and she supported him in defending a suit filed against him by Manilal, the surviving brother of Hiralal, to recover certain moveable and immoveable property, which the claimant had sought to appropriate as being the share to which he was entitled as the son of Chotamlal. The case was first heard before the District Judge of Ahmedabad, who, after a searching inquiry, expressed his conviction that the claimant was an impostor, and this view was upheld, on appeal, by the Bombay High Court. The claimant now wished to have his appeal taken before the Privy Council, but Sir Charles Sargeant, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, who constituted the Appeal Court, have rejected his application.

THE inquiry by the Madras Coroner into the cause of the terrible catastrophe at the Park Fair is proceeding daily, and is exciting considerable local interest. There is said to be in the public mind an attitude of hostility towards the police, who are virtually on their trial. On the resumption of the inquiry on the 14th instant, the Coroner remarked that the questions asked by Mr. Branson, who represents the Government, tended to a defence of the police, and said it was awkward that Mr. Branson should identify himself with an attempt to make out a case for the police; he, therefore, asked the Commissioner to conduct the case for the police himself. Colonel Weldon denied that any defence of the police was necessary, and Mr. Branson disclaimed any intention of endeavouring to clear them. The Revd. Dr. Miller was under examination the whole of the day. He swore to seeing a man stooping over a fire on the

spot where the second fire broke out, but would not go the length of charging that man with incendiarism. The inquiry will probably extend over several days, and is intended to be as exhaustive as possible.

"It is stated that the future garrison of Upper Burma will be, for the present year at least, 4 battalions of British Infantry, in all some 3,200 men, and 18 battalions of Native Infantry, numbering 12,600 men: one regiment of Madras Cavalry—with 22 mountain guns and one garrison battery, half at Mandalay and half at Bhamo, and three companies Sappers—the total being about seventeen thousand. The garrison of Lower Burma, including the Andamans, will be two battalions of British Infantry, six battalions of Native Infantry, one garrison battery, half at Rangoon and half at Thayetmyo—making some 5,900 men in all. Thus, the grand total for the whole of Burma will be approximately 23,000."

THE "Chief Justice of Travancore is said to have given a novel opinion on the Native marriage question, to the effect that no man over fifty years of age should be allowed to marry. He does not say that no quinquagenarian should marry a woman of less, say than thirty; but that he should not marry at all. Is there any law on the subject in the Model State or does the learned Chief fall back on any imaginary injunction of the *Shastras* which some kind friend will hunt out for him in defence of his vagaries. But let us hope that the 'opinion' has not been given from the Bench and the whole thing is a hoax.

As a proof of Von Moltke's calmness of mind, a story is told of Prince Bismarck's trial of him during the battle of Koniggratz. "The victory was doubtful, and the statesman approached the warrior with a view of learning his opinion. But Von Moltke sat silent on his black horse, and Bismarck fearing to disturb him, offered him his cigar case, containing two cigars, one good, the other inferior. The Marshal, still silent, inspected them, and—chose the good one."

FRIDAY, 21ST JANUARY.

"THE *Deutsche Tageblatt* rejoices at the rapid growth of German influence in Japan. Herr von Mohl, it says, a man who acted for some years as private secretary to the Empress, and is now German Consul at St. Petersburg, has been appointed Household Minister and chief Master of the Ceremonies at the Court of Tokio. Not content with thus introducing European Court etiquette of the German type at her Court, the Empress of Japan has also taken a fancy to European costumes, and requisitioned the services of some Berlin dressmakers, who claim to turn out ladies' robes as well and fashionably as Worth, of Paris. To this formidable record of the growth of Teutonic influence at Tokio may be added the further item that several new public buildings, including even a House of Parliament, are now being erected in the Japanese capital by an eminent firm of Berlin architects."

It is said that never since railways were built in Germany has there been so much interruption of traffic from snow-storms as within the last few days. Between Dresden and Liepsic, a sledge mail service has had to be introduced, and on a certain day, no trains could be run in all the Kingdom of Saxony. In some mining districts of Silesia work has had to be suspended. Nurnburg has almost been without newspapers and letters for two days, and on some lines, the snow lay a yard deep. Between Monday, December 20th, and Wednesday, December 22nd, no Vienna mails had reached Berlin. All over the empire trains are lay snowed up, and in some cases, the passengers were exposed to great privation. The loss from the interruption of traffic merely is enormous, and the damage directly done in some places by the snows also great, especially in Wurtemberg.

ONE of the smartest things in advertising that has lately been heard of has been achieved by a furniture dealer at Providence, Rhode Island, who offered a bed-room suite to any couple who would come and be married in his shop-window. The only difficulty, he seems to have had, was in making a selection out of the scores of couples who applied for the honour. The event finally came off with the utmost satisfaction to all parties, thousands of people witnessing the ceremony from the street and the interior of the shop. Some newspapers have of late trying to turn their hand in the line of clever advertising, which promises to bring some of them to grief.

THE London correspondent of the *Irish Times* says that another domestic romance is being prepared for the London Divorce Court. The principals are a veteran soldier on the verge of four score and his wife, a young lady of twenty-five, who married twelve months ago. It was stated that on one

occasion, the venerable husband was set upon by his young wife and actually kicked down stairs, and that another time she called for him at his Club, and when he came out on the steps thrashed him with his own walking-stick.

THE Committee of the National Liberal Club recently issued to members of the Club invitations to subscribe £130,000 in 4 per cent. debentures. The money, a London correspondent says, is coming in freely, and amongst the subscribers are Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Whitbread, each of whom has taken a large sum in debentures. This is why Clubs and Associations flourish so well in England and do not dwindle away like those in India for want of nutrition. But what is this enormous sum wanted for and in what way is it expected to yield profits at Company's paper rate?

SATURDAY, 22ND JANUARY.

"It is said that the great glacier of Alaska is moving towards the sea at the rate of a quarter of a mile per annum. The front presents a wall of ice some five hundred feet in thickness, its breadth varies from three to ten miles, and it is about one hundred and fifty miles long. Almost every quarter of an hour, hundreds of tons of ice, in large blocks, fall into the sea, which they agitate in a most violent manner, the waves being such as to toss about the largest vessels as if they were small boats. The ice is extremely pure and dazzling to the eye, and has tints of the lightest blue as well as of the deepest indigo. The top is very rough and broken, forming small hills and even chains of mountains in miniature."

PREPARATIONS are being made in the Native State of Nabha to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee on an extensive scale. We would certainly wonder if the case were any other. Our Native chiefs are loyal to the British throne to the back bone, no matter in what light some 'foreign' gentlemen may choose to paint them.

THE Madras correspondent of the Allahabad paper speaks of an Indian gentleman, who perished in the attempt of rescuing some of his friends. The correspondent writes:—"A young Native lad—he subscribed to the *Hindu*, by name Vencatasama Charrier, a Bachelor of Arts, rescued four of his friends from the fire, and himself perished in attempting to rescue a fifth." Mr. Charrier, had he lived, would have richly deserved one of the high class medals of the Royal Humane Society.

DURING the week ended the 15th January, there were 248 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 29.8 per thousand per annum. In the previous week, there were 261 deaths, and the death-rate was 31.4 per thousand. There were no deaths from small-pox, 16 from cholera, 60 from fevers, 23 from tetanus, and 6 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—1 Non-Asiatic, 7 Mixed races, 182 Hindus, 56 Mohamedans and 2 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—"The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 15th of January was 248 against 261 and 246 in the two preceding weeks, less than the corresponding week of last year by 3. There were 16 deaths from the cholera against 22 and 31 in the two preceding weeks; the number is less than the average of the past quinquennium by 11. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 61 and 46 respectively, against 80 and 38 in the preceding week. The general death rate of the week was 29.8 per mile per annum against 32.4 the mean of the last five years."

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)
(SESSION 1886-7.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Tuesday the 25th Inst., at 7 P. M.

Subject: Expansion of bodies by Heat in detail (continued.)

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S.J., C.I.E. on Thursday, the 27th Inst., at 7 P. M.

Subject: Human Eye as an Optical Instrument.

LECTURE by Dr. Rajanikanta Sen, on Friday, the 28th Inst., at 7 P. M.

Subject: Alcohols and their Derivatives.

Admission Fee, in advance, for all the lectures of the Session Rs. 6; for 12 consecutive lectures Rs. 1-8; for a single lecture Annas 4.

Only the students of the Association will be admitted to the Practical Demonstrations. A separate fee of 4 annas will be charged for each demonstration.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
January 22nd, 1887. Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen who desire to tender evidence on the subjects now under the consideration of the Public Service Commission, are requested to send their names and addresses to the undersigned at their earliest convenience.

(Sd.) COLMAN MACAULAY,

OFFG. CHIEF SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF BENGAL.
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The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1887.

THE BENGAL AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Agricultural Department of Bengal has now been in existence for two years. It was created at the beginning of 1885, and placed under the charge of Mr. Finucane. The functions of the new Department were defined in a Resolution issued by the Government of Bengal. It explained that Mr. Finucane's work would be of two kinds—agricultural research, including the arrangements for the experimental survey in Mozufferpur for the maintenance of a system of village records, and the collection of the returns of the prices of food-stuffs required by the Bengal Tenancy Act; and agricultural improvements. Mr. Finucane has now submitted a report on the operations of his Department from the date of its creation to the end of 1886, embracing a period of 19 months, and the Lieutenant-Governor has reviewed it. Let us see what the Department has done during this period to justify its existence, and how it has demonstrated the necessity of retaining it as an essential part of the permanent administrative machinery of Bengal.

The first business which occupied the attention of the new Department, was connected with the experimental survey in the district of Mozufferpore. As the survey has been stopped under the orders of the Secretary of State, it is not necessary to say any thing about it here. The Director, as a matter of course, speaks in high terms of the utility of surveys of the kind undertaken in certain parts of Mozufferpore, and the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with him. But we fail to perceive how this comes under the head of Agriculture, and the existing elaborate Revenue Survey Department is thrown out of sight. The difference is that the latter is under scientific supervision of the highest class and the latter under amateur hands. However, in the face of the decision of the Secretary of State, it would be useless to discuss this question for the present. Certain it is that one of the main functions of the Bengal Agricultural Department has ceased to exist. As regards agricultural improvements, we are told that a great number of agricultural experiments were made under the supervision of the Cirencester graduates. The Lieutenant-Governor points out that in Bengal more than in other parts of India there exists a large class of educated men connected with agriculture by their daily pursuits, and ready to co-operate with official experts for the purpose of testing supposed improvements; and that in this respect, Bengal is the most promising field yet opened to the Agricultural Department. But the misfortune is that the ryot does not farm to advance science, or to solve the problems of Agricultural Chemistry, but to live. He cannot afford to lose by risky experiments, and he may often make more profit from low-class cultivation and with inexpensive implements than by following the advice of irresponsible theorists. An expert in English farming has admitted that the Indian ryot has little or nothing to learn from Cirencester. As examples of what may be effected by the Agricultural Department in the matter of agricultural improvements, the Director mentions that in the Burdwan Division oil-cake is largely used by ryots as a manure in the cultivation of paddy with excellent results, while in many parts of the country, the practice is unknown. The question

hence arises—has the use of oil-cake been introduced by the advice or example of the Agricultural Department, or was it known from times immemorial? If the latter, and none can deny it, the credit claimed is of the same kind as that of the North-West Agricultural Department which took credit for the tobacco farm of Messrs. Turner & Co. Are we sure, besides, that the use of oil-cake is "unknown" elsewhere or simply impracticable from the scarcity, of the article, or unnecessary in some of the Eastern Districts where paddy grows on fields which lie buried ten feet under water? Again, it is said, the system of green-manuring by ploughing in a crop of Indigo, is practised by ryots in parts of Burdwan and Hugli. This is no credit to the Department. It has been so done for centuries. Again, it is said the Mauritius system of cultivating sugar-cane is known and practised on the banks of the Damooda, and among the market gardeners in the neighbourhood of Dacca and Calcutta. All the practices mentioned above are unknown in the Bhagulpore and the greater part of the Patna Division. The Director, accordingly, holds that a special department, even if it cannot introduce Western innovations on existing practices, can do much good by introducing in such places, as Bhagulpore and Patna, the practices proved by experience to be beneficial in Burdwan or Hugli. But how can they do this? *A priori* one would say such practices are either not required, or not feasible. Has Cirencester as yet proved the contrary? As a rule, the ryot knows very well the great value of manuring his fields, but the poor man has not often the means of acting upon his knowledge. Mr. Allen, C. S., who is employed under the Agricultural Department, notices that the sole exception to the preservation by the cultivators of all sources of manure is the waste of bones. He says that the only way of bringing home to the cultivator the folly of wasting this manure is to show them how improved are the crops which have been manured with bones. The Director, writing on this subject observes:—"Bone-meal was distributed in small quantities among selected talookdars in Burdwan, and was used as manure on rice and other crops with beneficial results. Brahmins are now glad to take it in their clothes, and with their own hands, though perfectly aware of what they are taking. The Pundits have declared that there is no harm in their doing so. Already small quantities of this manure have been purchased by ryots and talookdars, who have had an opportunity of observing the benefits resulting from the use of it, and there will be no difficulty in disposing of large quantities of it, for manurial purposes when the next paddy crop is being sown." Now, the results yielded by the experiments made with bone-dust at the Cawnpore Experimental Farm have clearly shown that the ryot cannot afford to have recourse to this kind of manure. The question is one of debit and credit, and not of sensational paragraph writing on gratuitous distribution of handfuls of bone dust. The reporter would have done well if he had shown the cost of the bone dust, the interest charge thereon, the cost of carriage, and the diverse etceteras on the one side, and the outturn on the other, instead of dwelling on transcendental. There would have been some thing tangible to go by, if he had adopted the former course. He has doled out moonshine by accepting the latter. Of all manures, the best is cowdung for most soils in Bengal; the people know its value thoroughly and use it as largely as they can for the more costly crops; but the necessity of using it as fuel is much more imperative, and as it has to be burnt up, it is all idle to talk of discovering the value of manures. Guano is an excellent manure, as good as dung; but its price is prohibitive, even for so valuable a crop as tea, and it cannot be largely used. With large fixed pay and prospective pension, it is pleasant surely to speculate, but those who have to earn their livelihood by their cultivation have a very different problem to solve. We have a decided objection to burden them with additional taxation to help the speculators in their pleasant and profitable occupation. Our readers are well aware how often the Government has established model farms and abandoned them on account of their

ruinous cost, totally in commensurate with the good (?) they did. Even the plan of forcing chancery wards to pay the cost, has been found to be so scandalous that in very shame the Government has turned its face against it. The work is not a legitimate part of its duty.

MR. TUPP'S LETTER.

WE readily make room for the following letter from Mr. Tupp, which will explain itself. We had to keep it back so long on account of great pressure on our space:

SIR,—My attention has been called to an article in the *Hindoo Patriot* of the 22nd November in which, in an appreciative article on my letter to the *Pioneer* of the 13th November, about the admission of Natives of India to the Higher Civil Service, you have fallen into an error with regard to my views on the method of first selection for the Service. The article discusses the subject with so much ability and is so considerate and, indeed, flattering to myself that I should be sorry to leave you under the misapprehension that I support any difference whatever in the mode of selecting Indian and European candidates for the Civil Service.

You say "Mr. Tupp does not think it essential that the modes of selection must be exactly the same for the Indian as for the English candidate."

I feel confident that there is nothing in my letter to the *Pioneer* which could support that sentence. On the contrary I have constantly, dwelt (as you do in your next paragraph) on the necessity of absolute equality among the candidates of every nationality, not only in the mode of their selection, but in their treatment after selection.

I said "You must reward the successful candidates with exactly the same advantages of salary and social and official position which you now give to the Ordinary Covenanted Service;" and again, "you must provide that they shall pass into the service by means of the final examinations in England along with and on the same terms with the European candidates."

What could be clearer as to the mode of selection being the same? The only thing which could give color to your statement of making any difference between the two classes of candidates was my saying that I saw no objection to Indian candidates being examined in India instead of in England for the First or Open Competition.

But you, as representing Indian interests, would surely not object to this. It is not making any difference between the candidates. It is, on the contrary, to ensure their being treated all alike. The Englishman is examined in his country, the Indian in his and the Australian or Canadian in his. All countries under the British empire should be on a perfect equality, which they cannot be as long as the examinations are held in England only. The final examinations should, I think, be held in England only; it is a very different thing to ask a man to go to a particular country for finally passing into a service, to what it is to ask him to go many thousand miles on the chance of obtaining an appointment *i. e.* when he is going up for a competitive examination in which he may be excluded even if he is very well-educated and intelligent. In the Open Competition the examination papers could be sent out to India as they are for the London University Examinations and for the Gilchrist Scholarships, and every precaution could be taken that all the examinations were conducted with absolute fairness and equality. The papers of answers would, of course, be sent to England, and all would be examined by the same examiners.

This plan would, it appears to me, secure absolute equality to all, and a fee of Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 would prevent the examiners being overwhelmed with candidates who had no chance of passing, while it would be gladly paid by a candidate who knew himself to be well qualified and to have a good chance of obtaining an appointment. The Open Competition once passed, the Indian candidate must make up his mind to go to England there to be trained in exactly the same manner as all the other candidates, and to pass exactly the same examinations under the same conditions.

If he does this and comes out successful in the end, he need feel no doubts about being treated, officially and socially, exactly on a par with the English candidates, as those who have already passed, such as Messrs. Romesh Chunder Dutt, Rustomji, &c., have, I think, already found.

I am,
Yours obediently,
A. COTTERELL TUPP.

Mr. Tupp's letter to the *Pioneer* upon which we commented in our issue of the 22nd

November last, left upon our mind the impression that the separate examinations he would have in this country for native candidates for the Covenanted Civil Service need not, in his opinion, be necessarily identical with those held in London. But we are now glad to find that the impression was wrong. We have always maintained the view that simultaneous examinations should be held in England and India in accordance with the recommendation made by the Committee of the India Office appointed in 1860, the papers of answers of the Indian examinees being sent to England and examined by the same examiners. We regret we are not yet convinced that the Indian candidates selected for the Covenanted Civil Service should be compelled to go through a course of training in Europe before being appointed to offices here. We fail to perceive the necessity for such a course. We insist upon the training being identically the same; but we hold that that is practicable quite as well here as in England.

MR. MARRIOTT, M. P., ON INDIA.

A MEETING of the East India Association was recently held at the Westminster Town Hall under the presidency of the Right Hon'ble W. T. Marriott, M. P., to hear and consider a paper on Indian Reform read by Mr. M. B. Dadabhoi. The proceedings of this meeting have a peculiar interest for the people of India. The Right Hon'ble W. T. Marriott, M. P., the Chairman, urged with great force that with regard to India, the English people should avoid party spirit, and should be of one accord upon the policy to be pursued. He observed, "we, in England, are a democracy with something over five millions of voters, and these five millions of voters not only by their votes, governed Great Britain, containing a population of 34 or 35 millions, but governed almost despotically from 150 to 170 millions of human beings far beyond the range of these islands." He did not suppose that many of the electors, when they gave their votes, realised the responsibility that really rested upon them. The question had been asked both at home and abroad, could a democracy govern a foreign possession such as we hold in India? He was aware that other democracies had failed in this, but he had a strong belief that the English democracy could and would succeed. He had the greatest faith on the instincts and good feelings of the English democracy. They believed in acting justly and honestly towards other people, and if they acted wrongly—as they had done and would do again—it would be not on account of wrong instincts and feelings, but from ignorance of the real issues at stake. There can be no doubt that the English people, speaking generally, desire to do justice to their fellow subjects in India; but in many cases, they cannot do this. In the first place, they do not possess the knowledge and information required to enable them to act justly and honestly towards people who are aliens to them in race, colour, language and creed. In the second place, party organisation is often brought to bear upon Indian questions to the serious injury of our interests. Nothing could be a greater misfortune to India than to be made the sport of party politics in England. And yet, this has very often been the case. It is notorious that in dealing with great and important questions, the British Parliament is generally guided not so much by the right or wrong of the thing as by party considerations. Eminent statesmen of both parties have admitted that in reference to India and the Colonies, there should be no party organisation brought to bear. But this principle unfortunately, is not often observed in practice, as we all know. The task of governing one-sixth of the whole human race with whom the rulers have nothing in common, is so extremely difficult that it can be accomplished under only exceptionally favourable conditions. The great British nation through its representatives in Parliament ought to see that England's noble mission in India is fulfilled. The English people ought to remember, in the words of Mr. Marriott, that the possession of India was on its trial with the democracy of England; and that if they can possess and govern India, they must prove to the world that the possession of it was good for England, that their Government of India

was good for the inhabitants of India, and their possession of India was for the good of civilization in general. As regards the value of India to England, it was proved to demonstration by Lord Randolph Churchill in a speech delivered at Paddington shortly after his return from this country. That British rule is good for India is not denied by any person who has a head over his shoulders. Mr. Marriott is quite satisfied that the English Government in India is not only beneficial to the governors, but also to the governed. This must be the opinion of every intelligent person who considers the question in a fair and unbiassed spirit. The connection between England and India is beneficial to both. Without India, England would be reduced to the position of a second-rate Power in Europe; and the greatest calamity that could befall India at the present moment would be the severance of her connection with England. All this cannot be too carefully borne in mind both by Englishmen and Indians.

Mr. Marriott, we are glad to see, does not hold Sir Lepel Griffin's view that the British Government is the best system of administration that the world has yet seen. He candidly admitted in the course of the speech under notice, that the Government of India was not perfect, and that there were certain reforms required. But at the same time, he pointed out the difficulties in the way of introducing reforms in India. He said:—"We heard a great deal about Self-Government, and no doubt, Self-Government was an admirable thing; but it was a matter of the slowest growth. In England, we were accustomed to it, because we had been preparing ourselves for it for nearly a thousand years; but even in Europe, we saw many nations, who had copied it from us at the beginning of this century, were very far from carrying it out in the same spirit and with the same results as we were. As to Eastern nations, they had never thought of it, but he was sure that if they could stand it, the first Eastern nation—that would have it, would be India." Now, Self-Government is not so foreign to the ideas and habits of the Indian people as Mr. Marriott supposes. From time immemorial, they have been accustomed to the management of local affairs. The panchayet system which existed in this country in the olden times was an excellent institution, and, on the whole, it worked admirably. If Mr. Marriott had carefully studied the ancient history of India, he would have known this fact. We admit that Self-Government is a matter of slow growth, it should be gradually and cautiously introduced into India. The Self-Government Scheme, however, which has recently been carried out is a show and not a reality. As originally framed by its author, it was not a very large measure, and in the process of political application, it has dwindled down into insignificant proportions.

THE JUBILEE MEETING.

WE publish in another column the resolutions which were adopted at the Jubilee meeting on Wednesday last, as also a full report of Dr. Rajendralala Mitra's speech, which has not been adequately reported in the morning papers. They will show to our Mufassil readers the business done and the cordiality and good feeling which prevailed on the occasion. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor opened the proceedings with a feeling speech, and suggested many recreations which he thought would add to the attractions of the coming festival. The first resolution was moved by H. H. the Nawab of Murshidabad in most appropriate and very loyal terms, and seconded by H. H. the Maharaja of Cooh Behar, in very graceful words. The wording of the resolution is, perhaps, open to exception. It refers to the "fiftieth anniversary" of Her Majesty, but as the Jubilee will be held on February 16, the anniversary will not then have arrived, nor will it arrive until over four months after. The proper word should have been the fiftieth year, as we have it in Leviticus; but year is a small insignificant word of one syllable, whereas "anniversary" is a big, high-sounding, mouthful term, which so greatly enhances the graces of his composition that the writer could not resist the

temptation of using it even at the sacrifice of a patent fact; but after all, it is a mere verbal criticism. Maharaja Narendrakrishna Bahadur, in moving the second resolution, entertained the audience by his historical sketch of English Jubilees. What he said was perfectly sound and he spoke with his habitual calm, quiet, graceful demeanour and was heartily greeted with repeated cheers, which also awaited his seconder, Mr. Cruickshank, whose grave words were warmly received. Mr. Amir Ali was called in to support this resolution, but he had nothing to say, and said as much. Mr. Harrison's speech was excellent. Elegant, chaste, classical, and thoroughly business-like, it struck the audience with great force. Though his business was to advocate squibs and crackers, he allowed not a single trite word or idea to escape out of his tongue. In these declining days of Civil Service oratory, he stands in the foremost rank as a speaker. Had he lived earlier, he would have got a prominent place among the Torrenses, the Parkers, and the Hallidays of a former age. He was followed by Babu Peary Mohan Mukerji, whose gentle manners and modest nature are not consistent with platform oratory; but what he said he said well, and a spirit of practical common sense pervaded his remarks, which called forth much applause. Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohan Tagore is the counterpart of Babu Peary Mohan Mukerji,—as gentle, as amiable, and as modest; but his grave sententious remarks are always listened to with full attention and carry great weight with the audience. When he speaks, there is no mistaking that his words are those of a wise man of vast and thorough worldly experience. Dr. Hunter seconded the fourth resolution. He is a profound scholar, a distinguished statistician and historian and an elegant writer. His language has a ring of scholarly finish, peculiarly his own, and not a little of the aroma of the midnight lamp and it exercises by its ornate, sonorous and rounded periods an electric action on his hearers. As he uttered the words "unrolled the panorama of political glory, of military triumphs, and of territorial expansion which make up the reign of our beloved sovereign," he, in the language of dramatic critics, "brought down the whole house." His remarks about technical education were a reproduction of what he had said in his last Convocation address, and as his plan is not at all likely to be carried out as a Jubilee memorial, we need not dwell upon them at present. We earnestly desire, however, to see many members of this service have his sympathies for the people. He was followed by Babu Surendra Nath Bannerji who spoke with great force and vigour. He has long cultivated the art of oratory, and very successfully combines much fervour of language with superabundant action, and this has made him an idol of the rising generation. The part taken by the venerable Raja Rajendranarain Deb at the meeting is a guarantee that even age and infirmity will not damp the enthusiasm of the people in their loyal demonstration. A gentleman of the same age as the Raja—we mean our highly respected townsman Mr. Manakjee Rustomjee,—was prevented by indisposition from attending the meeting, but he sent a loyal message through his son, Mr. Herjibhoi Manakji, which was cordially received. The reticence of Mr. Amir Ali was made up by Nawab Abdul Lateef, who spoke out in the name of his co-religionists and as their representative. This was somewhat awkward in the presence of His Highness the Nawab of Murshidabad, but perhaps he meant he represented the Sunni section, His Highness being of the Shia persuasion. Great pains had been taken to ensure a thoroughly representative character to the meeting by securing the co-operation of the leading members of all the different sections of the community, and it fell to the lot of the Rev. Mr. Taylor to speak in the name of the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian Association. He commands great fluency of speech and spoke well. One incident in the life of the Queen he referred to is worth noting. "When His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent was on his death bed, feeling his end approaching, he asked for his little daughter to be brought to him. Placing his hands on her head, he prayed fervently that if ever she came to the throne, she should rule her people in the fear of God." How thoroughly this prayer has been vouchsafed is testified by the fifty years' reign of our noble

Queen. On the whole, the proceedings of the meeting were most satisfactorily conducted, and we take it as an earnest that the object for which it was held will be as satisfactorily concluded.

NATIONALITY.

BABU KISSORYNATHA MITRA, of Maniktollah Street, has addressed us a letter taking exception to the word 'National' in connection with the last Congress. His letter is in print, and has apparently been already published in some newspaper or other we decline, therefore, to reproduce it in our columns. Its subject, however, has already exercised many minds, and considerable misunderstanding seems to prevail about it in many quarters. Translating the word 'National' into *jatiya*, the Bengali papers have encast themselves into deplorable confusion. One of them is sorely vexed, because the proceedings of the Congress were conducted in English, which was not a *jatiya* language. It may not be amiss, therefore, to say a few words about it. Doubtless the word *nation* originally meant a tribe which traced its origin to a common ancestor. A family multiplying made many families, which occupied a village, and many villages of the same stock formed a tribe, and many such tribes a race, occupying a province or country under their own particular Government. A race thus made a nation, from *natus* to be born, or born of the same stock. In so far community of origin was the bond which tied the different factors to one centre. Domestic, social, and political exigencies, however, soon disturbed this condition of common origin. Villages failed always to be exclusive, so did the larger groupings in a greater degree. The moment a father-in-law came to reside in the village of his son-in-law, or a blacksmith set up in a Brahman village, the unity of origin was at once lost, and diversity of language and religion soon followed. Even in the present day, a Bengali, getting children at Delhi, finds, on his return home after twenty years, that his children cannot speak with his father, mother and other relatives, and marriages between Hindus and Jains are getting common enough at Agra and Delhi. There was no active force in operation to counteract such changes, and they, therefore, went on without let or hindrance. The case was different as regards Government. It was an active force, jealous of its rights and privileges, and acting constantly to prevent the disintegration of its civil and territorial jurisdiction, and hence it came to pass that the word "nation" lost its original significance, and got the new meaning of a body of inhabitants of a country, united under the same government. The change in kind is the same which took place when castemen merged into citizens, as sketched in an article on 'citizenship' in this paper. The bond is no longer one of origin, or caste, or language, or religion or locality, but of unity of government, and if our correspondent and others who have been puzzled about the use of the word "national" and the absence of Bengali language in the proceedings, of the last Congress will bear this derivation in mind, they will find that their troubles are due solely to their own wrong apprehension of the force of a foreign term. The Congress was the assemblage of the subjects of one Government and the men were intent upon improving their relation with their government and ameliorating their political condition. The word "national" is a derivative, and simply means that which relates to a nation, and surely none should deny that the political condition of Her Majesty's subjects in India relates to the Indian nation. The relation refers to the interests of the people as a body, and not of individuals. If so, the Congress was truly national, and those who carp at the word are only creating a difficulty where none exists. One of our local contemporaries persistently used the word *Hindu* in lieu of *national* in connexion with the Congress, in order to discredit the movement; but he failed to effect his purpose. Let us suppose, for the sake of argument, not as a fact, that the Hindus alone got up the movement, the dissentients gain nothing by it. The object of the Congress men was connected with the good of the Indian nation and not of the Hindu people only, and so the movement was strictly national and not sectional. There is nothing in

the derivation of the word which should make it applicable only to the authors of the movement, and not the object thereof. We have a parallel case to this, in the Indian National Association of London. The leading members, and indeed the majority of that body, are Englishmen, but because they advocate the cause of the Indian Nation, therefore they do properly and rightly qualify their corporate name by the phrase "Indian National." Were it otherwise, and it could be shown that the genius of the English language requires that the epithet "national" should apply solely to the race of the men who meet or associate for a particular purpose, and not to their object, still it would be appropriate for the Congress held in Calcutta four weeks ago. It consisted of men specially deputed by a large number of local Associations scattered over the face of India, of men who represented all the leading literate races who inhabit India, and were as fully competent to speak for their respective communities as any body of delegates can possibly be. Doubtless they did not represent all the Communities extant, nor were they deputed by the whole of the people of India. Such a thing could have been done only by a plebiscite, and no plebiscite was taken. But are plebiscites invariably taken in the civilized parts of the earth when representatives of large masses are appointed? If not, the absence of a plebiscite in the case under notice, is no bar to its representative character. Even when plebiscites are taken, they do not secure unanimity; and the minority—it may number millions—is always set aside. Let us in the present case take the demurrers to be the minority, and the difficulty is at once obviated. True, the demurrers were not asked to vote, but that makes no difference whatever. In Great Britain, out of a population of over thirty-five millions, only a little over two millions have the franchise, and the nearly thirty-three millions are altogether debarred from voting, and yet the delegates returned are reckoned as the representatives of the nation at large, and constitute the national Parliament. The same thing occurs in most other civilized countries. Much has been made by the opponents of the Congress, of the refusal of the National Muhammadan Association and the Muhammadan Literary Society to join the Congress; but it after all amounts to very little. The National Muhammadan Association has nothing to show that it represents the whole Muhammadan people of India. It was established by about three scores of Calcutta people, and epithet national was assumed because it was high sounding; it connotes no unanimous assent of the entire sect. The Association has never published a list of its members; but we run no risk of misrepresenting facts if we say it cannot produce a list of five hundred names. At best, it can speak for its members, and not for the Muhammadan community at large. As a matter of fact, the refusal came from its Secretary who, it appears, did not think it worth while even to ask for the opinion of his Committee or Association. It is observable, too, that the said Secretary voluntarily joined the Congress of 1885, and his demurer proceeded at a much later date. As for the Society, it is avowedly a literary body, established with the sole object of infusing a taste for literary and scientific studies, and has no pretension whatever to a representative political character. Even as a literary body it is not of much weight, and we should not at all be surprised to hear that it has not even a hundred members who regularly pay a monthly or an annual subscription. The defection of two such bodies does not affect even so much as a flea bite on the opinion of the whole body of the Muhammadan community all over India, and it is gratifying to us to know that the Muhammadans as a body go hand in hand with the men who organised the Congress.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

MR. LALMOHUN GHOSE is expected to reach Bombay about the 8th of the next month. When he comes home, his countrymen will receive him with open arms and sympathise with him in his disappointment in England. The National

Liberal Club entertained him at a farewell dinner before his departure.

A RESOLUTION of the Government of Bombay suggests that Rs. 80,000, proposed to be devoted by the Municipal Corporation for the Jubilee commemoration, should be assigned to the proposed Victoria Technical Institute. The Ripon Fund amounting to some two lacs will also be probably appropriated to the same purpose and the Government has promised a yearly grant of Rs. 25,000. The Parel Government House is proposed to be given up for providing a local habitation for the contemplated College.

THE Calcutta public missed for over two weeks the sparkling performances of the Star Theatre. The company had an outing on some mofussil engagements and returned to town on Saturday last, when and on the following day, they gave their usual performances and drew bumper houses.

THE 57th anniversary of the Brahmo Somaj, took place yesterday at the residence, in Jorasanko, of Baboo Devendro Nath Tagore, Prodhari Acharyaya of the Brahmo Somaj—in the morning in the outer compound, and in the evening in the spacious quadrangle inside. Babu Dwijendro Nath Tagore, Acharyaya of the Somaj, conducted Divine Service in the morning. In the evening, a choir, led by Babu Rabindro Nath Tagore, sang a choice collection of hymns, especially composed for the occasion by Babu Rabindro Nath. The admission in the evening was by cards, of which nearly 1,500 were issued, and many applicants had to be told that no more cards were available.

MR. MAPLES the manager of the Calcutta Tramways is very considerate about the wants and requirements of the local tram-using public, and they have reason to be thankful to him. It was only the other day that the fare-table was revised and considerable reductions made for the convenience of the passengers. The time-table also, we are told, is to be over-hauled. It was a constant complaint that the cars run are few and far between and it is no advantage to stand eagerly expectant for a slow jogging car, exposed to the mercies of a midday sun or a dewy eve. The company is in earnest, we are told, in their efforts to remove the evil, and it has been arranged that cars should now run at an interval of four minutes instead of five and there will be a three minutes service as soon as the new cars some of which are already running, are ready. We trust the revised table will not be confined to the specially favoured Dhurumtollah and Wellesley lines, but will apply to all lines equally, particularly those like the Cornwallis and the Chitpore where the traffic is unusually large. The office-hour cars are regular enough, but there ought to be more of them when the press for accommodation is great. It is, however, the mid-day and the late-at-night or early-in-morning passengers that are put to the greatest inconvenience, and their grievances ought to be removed. The cars ought to be run to a later hour at night than is the case now. The transfer system on some of the lines also requires immediate and a more favourable revision to make the convenience of the tram-using public complete. As we pointed out on a recent occasion, a Wellesley car passenger, who gets up, say between the Wellington Square and the Bowbazar Junction, can get no transfer to the High Court, and has to go to either of the junctions, to catch some car that runs to the High Court direct. A High Court passenger again travelling, say, by the Chitpore or Cornwallis car, can have no transfer to the Wellesley car. A Chitpore passenger having occasion say to go to Bowbazar or Wellington Square, should have a right of transfer to a Wellesley car and so on. Some of these matters, if properly looked into, will add immensely to public convenience without doing any harm to the company.

THE *Statesman* has been officially informed that it has been finally settled that Mr. J. B. Lyall is to succeed Sir Charles Aitchison in the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab. Mr. Lyall, on all accounts, commands the confidence and good wishes of those who know him.

Sir Lepel would have been a sore infliction on the Province and it must be heartily glad to have the respite for five years at least.

SAYS the *Indian Daily News*:—"We were sorry to see the *Patriot* advocating the expenditure of the rates in connection with the Jubilee. Like a notorious Magistrate once stationed at Serampore, the *Patriot* seems disposed to treat 'legality' with a big, big D. We cannot ourselves recognise that form of loyalty. What we always understand by this term is obedience to the Law and the constitution, not mere personal homage to its accidents. It is not wise to lightly treat the law in small matters, even for the sake of fire works and technical schools. It is a thing to be recognised and to stand by as a safe guard of public rights, and any departure from it, on any pretence, should be not only deprecated, but opposed."

WE are thankful for the advice. It serves another purpose. It has removed an erroneous idea of ours. We always thought that our contemporary was an Englishman, but it is obvious now that he hails from the other side of the Tweed, and, for his benefit, we should henceforth try either to follow the example of Artemus Ward, who at times labels his sentences, "This is a goak," or act up to the prescription of Boswell's Bear, and send a tripline as a present to our friend. We have a leaning, for the latter course.

APPROPOS of the above we learn that a majority of the Town Council on Saturday last voted a lakh of Rupees for the Jubilee Fund, and to evade the legal difficulty to which we referred, proposed to pay the amount out of the sale proceeds of the Chandpul Ghat site, which were originally set aside expressly for the extension of the Water Works. Our Little Pedlingtonians seem to be of opinion that only money got by taxation, formed the Municipal Fund, and money got otherwise did not come within the purview of the law. Section 25 is, however, dead opposed to this view. It runs thus:—"All property vested in the Corporation, and all funds received or raised by them in accordance with the provisions of this Act, shall be applicable to the purposes expressly authorised by this Act." But why care about the law? There is no good in being a Municipal Corporator if one cannot play ducks and drakes with other people's money. We understand that the representatives of the Health Society in the Town Council were foremost in this diversion. They of course hold that play is more beneficial to health than pure water.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Bangabasi* brings to public notice a railway collision near Bhalgapore on the night of Saturday the 15th January. A Mail train and a passenger train are said to have collided with each other, but the amount of damage done is said to be yet unascertained. No notice of this accident has been published yet in the morning papers, and we are not in a position to state what truth there is in it.

WE have to draw the attention of our readers to an advertisement in another column announcing the second general meeting of Lady Duffin's Association. It will be held at the Town Hall on Wednesday next at 4-30, P. M. His Excellency the Viceroy will be in the chair, and as the admission is free, there should be a large attendance.

DR. HUNTER presided at the prize meeting of the City College, which came off on Friday last. The City College is one of our foremost 'private' educational establishments, and is entirely under Indian management. The management are to be congratulated on the prosperous condition of the institution. The results of public examinations compare very favourably with those of the costly Government colleges manned by European Scholars of erudition and experience.

OUR enterprising contemporary of the *Indian Agricultural Gazette* takes us to task for standing in the way of the Agricultural Department; and well he may. We are decidedly opposed to hobbies in general, and agricultural ones in particular. We honestly believe they bode no good, and are often ruinously expensive. It is all very well to picture an agricultural Utopia, but quite another thing to realize it. Dr. Richardson's ideal Hygeia is absolutely faultless in conception, and perfect in details; but it is not realizable in these degenerate days of the Kaliyuga; nor is the Utopia under notice. Under our present circumstances, we have not a syllable to urge against the eight heads of enquiry which our contemporary urges; but we hold that the more important of them are not either practicable, nor feasible at a reasonable cost. And for others there are existing machinery, such as the Revenue Survey, the Meteorological, the Sanitary and other Departments which should do, as legitimate parts of their duty, what our contemporary relegates to amateur handling. The Government has to make certain highly paid officers to do their duty, instead of allowing them to enjoy their *otium cum dignitate* and create new costly departments. None will deny that flannel next to skin for every man, woman, and child in this season would be a great sanitary blessing, but it cannot be attained without a heavy clipping of the daily rations, and we belong to that class which believes that a square meal without flannel is better than flannel over an empty stomach. Our contemporary complains that we confound model farms and experiments with agricultural departments. We don't quite do that, but if we did, there would be no wrong done to the departments. The departments cannot be put to the test without them. Take all experiments and model farms away, there would be no tangible proof left of the good-working of the departments. There would doubtless be lots of returns and reports and statistical tables to mystify the unwary; but how can we prove that those returns are worth the paper on which they are printed? Our contemporary admits that "statistics, if not reliable, are worse than useless; they are positively misleading and therefore mischievous." He by implication admits, too, that what we have hitherto got, are worthless, and so between bad statistics and ruinous experiments, the Departments have totally failed; and the issue is, should we still maintain them, or be done with them? Our contemporary would retain them and make them more ruinously expensive; and we demur to this. We want something tangible to show that good may be expected by additional expenditure, and this is not forthcoming. We are not hoodwinked by the opinion of Mr. Elliot, a Bengal Civilian, who is as qualified to write about Agriculture, as to discuss about the classification of microbes. Of really competent scientific and experienced opinion, we have none. Nor are there men in India now to give that opinion. We have every respect for the young men who have, with such distinction, acquired their training at Cirencester, but we hold they have yet to learn and not to teach us the details of Indian agriculture, and until they have done that they have no *locus standi* as experts in the discussion. As for any demand for their services, as far as matters now stand, it is all but absolutely *nil*. We earnestly wish that some thing may be found for their employment. Only we will not submit to false issues.

THE early closing movement in Calcutta is gaining ground notwithstanding the opposition of some firms. Twenty nine trading firms have, we hear, joined in it, and resolved to give their assistants a two hours' holiday on Saturday. Those, therefore, who have to transact any business with these firms on Saturdays will have to do so before 4 P. M.

SYUD Nurul Huda, Barrister-at-law, has been appointed an Assistant Magistrate in the Bengal Presidency under the rules of the Statutory Civil Service. So competition gives way to nomination once more, and there will be no examination to select a nominee. Has competition been found to fail? His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor must have been something of that opinion when he went out of his way to appoint several deputy magistrates by nomination without wait-

ing for the results of the competitive examination which had not yet been held. People get naturally vexed when shifts of this order are resorted to. But on the eve of their final departure great men cannot abstain from helping their proteges, for so paltry an object as the satisfaction of the common herd.

IT is truly marvellous how shears of economy are ready to be applied wherever Indian agency is concerned in Government service. On the death of Mr. W. T. Alpin, Deputy Comptroller of the Post Office, Money order Department, our well-known townsman Babu Uma Churn Dass, as the next best man, gets a natural lift, but the emoluments of the post which he has attained after years of sheer honest industry and perseverance, are to be cut down for evidently no worse nor better reasons than that he is a "native." If it had been possible to override his claims and bring in a new European or promote a European subordinate, the question of economy would probably have never arisen, and matters would have gone on as quietly as ever. As Babu Uma Churn however is a man of unquestioned merits and probity, his claims have to be recognised, but he must not have the full benefits of the promotion. By way of grace, a personal allowance of Rs. 200 is to be granted him for the present in addition to the substantive pay of Rs. 700, but he has been warned that the allowance will, for financial reasons, be done away with, as personally nothing could be said against his claims. We saw the same thing when on the death of Baboo Rajkrishna Mukerjee, Babu Chandranath Bose was appointed to the Bengal Translatorship. If the anomaly of a European translator could be safely revived, no reductions would probably have been heard of. Such arbitrary and unjustifiable reductions are calculated to demoralise the services to an extent that the authorities evidently do not apprehend. An Indian officer cannot look up to the top rung of the ladder without apprehending that the emoluments thereof will be cut down as soon as he manages to reach it, and emulation can have no place in his heart. By the way, the introduction of quite a stranger to fill Babu Uma Churn's vacant place, is said to have caused a good deal of natural heart-burning among the subordinates of the Money Order Department, who looked to a step in advance each.

THE followers of the Religion of Humanity in Calcutta hold, on the 1st day of every year, a festival, when their leader delivers an address on the progress of Humanity during the preceding year. For the last six years these addresses have been delivered by Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, and they are brimful of the highest sentiments of universal love and affection. Their counterparts are not to be met with except in those discourses on *Sila* (which is the Buddhist term for humanity) with which Sakya Buddha won the affection of all India. The address of the 1st of this month is now before us, and we cannot but speak of it in the highest terms of praise. The motto of the brochure as of the creed, is: "Love, our Principle; Order, the basis; Progress, the end. Live for others—live openly." The discourse justifies the motto in every line. Mr. Cotton's frankness and independence of feeling are well known, and we are not surprised therefore at the candour and outspokenness which characterise the following lines on Burman politics:—"Of the deplorable situation of affairs in Burmah, I have no heart to speak. Our anticipations have been fulfilled. The country is in the hands of the military; King Theebaw (a monarch whose character by the way appears to have been grossly maligned) may have made the yoke of his subjects heavy, but we have added to their yoke; King Theebaw may have chastised them with whips, but we have chastised them with scorpions; our soldiers are decimating the Burmese by fire and sword, and the bravest of them who are trying to maintain their independence, like Hereward of old in the Fens of Lincolnshire, are stigmatised as dacoits. The end is, I fear, yet distant, and earnestly as we must all long for the pacification of the country, we cannot but feel that the means by which this result is being attained is an evil in itself of intolerable magnitude."

LOCAL.

DR. RAJENDRALALA MITRA'S SPEECH
AT THE LAST TOWN HALL
MEETING.

DR. RAJENDRALALA MITRA, who, on rising, was greeted with repeated cheers, said:—I have been asked to say a few words in support of the resolution now before the meeting, and I respond to the call with much pleasure. It is a pleasure to take part in such a demonstration as this. It is a pleasure to see our people earnest and sincere in the cause of loyalty and devotion to our sovereign; and it is a pleasure to know that each in his own sphere is willing and foremost to contribute his mite to so noble a cause. (cheers.) The opportunity is a rare one. In the whole course of Indian history, during the last eight hundred years, we have had only one opportunity of the kind, and that was connected with the glorious reign of Akbar. But then there was no jubilee celebration. During the same period in England, there were three opportunities or about one in eight generations, or well nigh three hundred years. To us, the present opportunity is most welcome, and we hail it with delight. Never was there an opportunity so nobly associated, as the present. Glorious, doubtless was the reign of Akbar, but in the sovereign whose Jubilee we will celebrate in course of the next month, and who will complete her fifty years' reign in June next, we have a nobler and greater being than Akbar of blessed memory. (applause.) Her equal no history can show. Owner of an empire far more extensive than that of Rome in her palmiest days, and over which the sun never sets, she is the mistress of a treasure even greater than her boundless dominions; it is the heart of her subjects. Her subjects are more numerous, more diversified by origin, caste, color, religion, and more deeply separated by every thing which divides race from race; but they have one thing in common, they are identically one in their devotion to their sovereign. This is a predicate which none can apply to any other sovereign, living or dead. This unique treasure she has acquired, not by the might of her arms, not by phalanxes of invincible veterans, not by her supremacy over the sea, not by awful armaments and villainous gunpowder, but by the purity of her nature, by her generous consideration for the well-being of her teeming millions, by her just, generous and motherly rule. Her sympathy, for her people is unbounded in their joys and their sorrows, she is always with them. In her distant home in the north of Scotland, she takes a delight in visiting the homes of the poor tenants in their huts, and sending them such little comforts as they stand most in need. Are wounded and disabled soldiers brought home from a distance, she is the first to visit them in the hospital. Has a calamity happened any where in her dominions, she immediately sends a telegram to express her sympathy and freely subscribes for relief. It was only the other day that a disastrous fire took place in Madras, and one of the first things you noticed in the papers was a sympathetic telegram from the Queen-Empress. For such a sovereign, for such a Queen, for such an Empress your highest loyalty and devotion are justly due, and it is a matter of high satisfaction to me to know that one and all of her subjects are inspired by the fulness of such feelings. I have no hesitation in saying that there is none here present, none in Calcutta, none in all Bengal whose heart does not beat in unison with that of his neighbours in cordial sympathy. For me, sir, and for all of you, I presume, there is even a higher motive for our devotion. It is the purity of her long and glorious life. She is the asylum and home of all goodness and domestic virtues that can adorn human nature. If she is exemplary as a queen, she is equally exemplary as the mistress of a family. One phase of her life, gentlemen, has produced a deep and lasting impression on my mind, it is the ideal of Hindu widowhood that she has realized in her life. For five-and-twenty years has she in this respect set an example to the world which is entirely unparalleled. To the Hindus, this trait of her character comes deep in their hearts. They pride in extolling this virtue in their own domestic circles, and they cannot but admire to the utmost this noble trait in their sovereign. Her virtues, gentlemen are, manifold, and with the garulity which is the privilege of my age, I could expatiate on them for hours: I could find it in my heart, gentlemen, to pour all my dulness on your worships. But I feel, I am poaching on others' preserves. I cannot, I fear, say a single word which will not be set before you by those who will follow me, with more vigour, more force, and more eloquence than what I can pretend to. Nor is any effort on my part necessary. The main object of the resolution is that we do celebrate the fiftieth year of Her Gracious sovereignty in a manner worthy of the occasion. If there be any truth in what I have already said, this comes home to one and all, and needs no recommendation. Is there any one here present who does not feel as warmly, as ardently, as devoted-

ly, on the subject, as the warmest of the admirers of Her Gracious Majesty? If so there is no room for recommendation, no necessity for urging, no occasion for rousing. You all feel most forcibly the propriety of the course proposed, and, without assuming the role of a prophet, I can boldly affirm, that when the day comes, India will respond to the call of duty with the utmost enthusiasm, and I wish you God speed in your noble resolve. The second part of the resolution is a matter of detail, and reads rather poorly along with the first part. I should have liked to see it separated. After a glorious outburst of enthusiasm and devotion, it breaks down with the common place request—pray give us leave for another day. But rightly considered, there is no inconsistency in it. This is a business meeting; we are assembled here, not to celebrate the Jubilee, but to devise ways and means for celebrating it on a future occasion, and in this connection the first question necessarily refers to time, and all we want is that we should have more time than what has been proposed by His Excellency the Viceroy. One day is not enough, and we want two. In the Levitians, where we have the oldest mention of a Jubilee, the time fixed is one year, during which none should sell or barter, none should sow or reap, none should engage himself in the ordinary affairs of everyday life, but all should be engaged in doing good. But that time won't suit us now. It would bring starvation at the door of many. I have been told that on the occasion of the Jubilee of King George the third, the period allowed was nine days, but that too is too long. In these days of electric telegraphs and railways, we cannot afford to sit rejoicing so long. One day, however, is, as I have just said, not enough. A philosopher may have in a day his full rejoicing at heart on discovering an asteroid, but for ordinary flesh and blood rejoicings mean something actively sensuous. We want music, we want songs, we want theatrical exhibitions and fireworks. In olden days, in Greece and Rome, they required athletic games and gladiatorial fights. We can do, and should do, without the last; but the short space of twenty-four hours affords no time for full enjoyment, and leaves no margin for rest before facing the inevitable black Monday. I have no hesitation in saying, therefore, that the prayer in the resolution is a just and proper one. On the whole the resolution placed before you is worthy of your most cordial support.

Resolutions adopted at the Town Hall Meeting on Wednesday last:—

1. Proposed by the Nawab Bahadur of Moorshebad; seconded by His Highness the Maharajah of Cooch Behar; supported by Rai Rajendralala Mitra, Bahadur, LL. D., C.I.E.—

That the FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF HER GRACIOUS MAJESTY'S most beneficent reign be celebrated by all classes and sections of the community in a manner worthy of the occasion, and that His Excellency the Viceroy be asked to sanction a second holiday on the 17th February.

2. Proposed by Maharajah Narendra Krishna Bahadur; seconded by the Hon'ble D. Cruickshank; supported by Ameer Ali, Esq.—

That His Excellency the Viceroy be solicited to fix an hour on the afternoon of the 16th February to receive loyal Addresses from deputations of Public Bodies and Associations congratulating the Queen-Empress on the attainment of the 50th year of Her most prosperous reign.

3. Proposed by the Hon'ble H. L. Harrison; seconded by Prince Feroz Shah; supported by the Hon'ble Pery Mohun Mookerjee—

That the Town of Calcutta be illuminated and arrangements made for a display of fireworks, and that the Governments of India and Bengal, the Corporation, all other public bodies and the residents of the city be invited to co-operate, by illuminating the premises under their charge or in which they reside; and that the Shipping in the Port be also invited to join in the illumination.

4. Proposed by Maharajah Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, K. C. S. I.; seconded by the Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL. D., C. S. I., C. I. E.; supported by Baboo Surendro Nath Banerjee—

That a Jubilee Fund be raised for commemorating this auspicious occasion in a suitable and permanent manner.

5. Proposed by Rajah Rajendro Narain Deb; seconded by H. Pratt, Esq.—

That a General Committee for the above purpose be appointed, to consist of the following noblemen and gentlemen; with power to add to their number:—

[The names are here omitted for want of space.]

6. Proposed by Nawab Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadur, C. I. E.; seconded by Baboo Doorga Churn Law, C. I. E.—

That the General Committee be asked to select from their number an Executive Committee, to consider and arrange for a permanent Memorial on behalf of the Province of Bengal,

7. Proposed by J. E. D. Ezra, Esq.; seconded by Coomarr Boyeunttonath De—

That for the local celebration a separate Executive Committee of the following gentlemen be appointed:—

[The names are omitted for want of space.]

8. Proposed by the Revd. S. B. Taylor; seconded by Manackjee Rustonjee, Esq.—

That His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor be asked to submit a copy of these Resolutions to His Excellency the Viceroy.

TELEGRAMS.

At a Cabinet Council the bill dealing with agrarian conspiracy has been settled.

SIR W. HART DYKE has been appointed to succeed Sir Henry Holland as Vice-President of the Council of Education.

It is reported that Sir J. Gorst succeeds Sir Henry Holland as Vice-president of Council (Education) and that Mr. J. M. Maclean succeeds Sir Gorst as Under-Secretary for India.

THE Chamberlain Conference has been adjourned until the meeting of Parliament in order to enable both sides to consult with their friends.

A LETTER from Lord Randolph Churchill has been published in which he insists on the necessity of economy in the public expenditure, and says that he will cooperate with anybody to obtain the same. Mr. Gladstone has written approving of Lord Randolph's letter.

HARROWING scenes have taken place on the occasion of the eviction of tenants at Glenbeigh and Kerry, where the police were resisted in the execution of their duty, and made twenty-five arrests.

REPORTS have reached St Petersburg from Askabad stating that the Amir of Afghanistan has summoned the Governor of Herat to Cabul, and has threatened him with death on account of his sympathy towards Russia and his marked hostility towards England.

COUNT ROBILANT, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Rome, in receiving the Bulgarian Deputies urged the necessity of moderation on the part of Bulgaria, and that she should avoid provoking Russia, with whom an understanding was possible.

Russia adheres to her choice of the Prince of Mingrelia as her candidate for the Bulgarian throne until a properly elected Sobranje rejects him, when she will propose another candidate.

THE Times says that, France having refused, Italy has been requested to mediate between Russia and Bulgaria.

A NOTE from the Porte declares the Bulgarian Regency to be illegal, and requests the Regents to resign the Government into the hands of the powers.

ARMAMENTS on extensive scale are proceeding throughout Austria.

IT is denied that there is any truth in the statement that two British officers had been arrested as spies at Moscow.

THE Emperor William, in receiving the President of the Prussian Herrenhaus, said he was deeply pained at the rejection of the Army Bill in its original form by the Reichstag, but hoped that it would be passed later on.

A PROJECT is now being considered for the transfer of an important section of the Panjab railway system, from Ghaziabad to Saharanpur, to the East India Railway.

A CATASTROPHE took place at the Spitalfields Dramatic Club on Tuesday night. A false alarm of fire was raised, when a panic immediately ensued, and in the rush that was made for the exits seventeen of the audience were killed.

A dangerous conspiracy has been discovered at Mandalay. A young prince of the house of Aloung Hpyah, son of the Merkerra Prince, and grandson of King Mindone Min, has been arrested on a charge of conspiracy to burn down the town. The prince's elder brother is at large in the Ava district. The Government refuse all information about this affair.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN DISEASES OF THE THROAT.—Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M. D., LL. D. Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminster Hospital, author of various works on Diseases of the Throat and Larynx, writes:—"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned. Its value, therefore, as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has an agreeable flavour, is very palatable, and liked by children; hence its value in the third stage of Hooping-Cough, when it acts as a restorative and tonic." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

DIRECTION FOR THE USE OF GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

AS A BEVERAGE.—A table-spoonful in a tumbler of water is the remedy for colds irritation of the chest, throat affections, and diseases of the bladder; it is besides excellent as a health preserving drink during hot weather and epidemics.

At Rio-de-Janeiro it has been noticed that persons habitually using Guyot's Tar Solution are thereby rendered proof against yellow fever.

AS A LOTION.—Use one part of Guyot's Tar Solution to one part water.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION has been tried with great success in the hospitals as a wash for skin diseases, PRICKLY-HEAT, itching, falling off of the hair, and for disinfecting wounds of a bad nature. Each bottle is accompanied by full instructions for use.

Sold by all Chemists. Agents in Calcutta, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., R. Scott Thomson and Co.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette, January 19, 1886.

GENERAL.—Babu Gossain Dasa Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jajpore, Cuttack, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr. E. E. Pargiter, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hughli, is appointed to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the second grade, vice Mr. D. Norton, but will continue to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.

Mr. C. H. Vowell, Magistrate and Collector, Pubna, is allowed special leave for six months, under section 61, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st April 1887.

Gopal Chunder Mukerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Durbhung, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of act VII (B.C.) of 1880 in that district.

Mr. J. G. Charles, additional District Judge, 24 Perganahs, is allowed furlough for eight months, under section 50, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st April 1887, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Babu Sasi Mohun Talakdar, Sub-deputy Collector, Chittagong, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Kaly Kumar Ray is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector in the District of Chittagong during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Sasi Mohun Talakdar, or until further orders.

Mr. W. Fiddian, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Birbhum, is allowed furlough for one year and eight months under section 50, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 12th March 1887 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. E. H. B. Skrine, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24 Perganahs, on leave, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Birbhum, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. C. Veasy, or until further orders.

Mr. F. H. McLaughlin, District and Sessions Judge, Jessore, is allowed furlough for eight months, under section 50, chapter V of Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 11th March 1887.

Mr. T. J. C. Grant, Magistrate and Collector, Balasore, is allowed furlough for one year, under section 50, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st February 1887 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. A. C. Tute, Officiating Magistrate and Collector Jessore, is appointed to act Magistrate and Collector Balasore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. T. J. C. Grant, or until further orders.

Adesmitments.

NOTICE.

LOST.

On Wednesday January 19, 1887 between 4½ and 6 P.M.

TWO CURRENCY NOTES OF 500 RS. EACH.

No. R 05318 and R 05319

Any one bringing these notes to the owner, or giving information which will lead to the discovery thereof, will be suitably rewarded.

LALIT MADHUB SIRCAR,

53, WELLINGTON STREET.

68 Borebazar, Calcutta.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

The second general meeting of the members of the National Association for supplying female medical aid to the women of India will be held in the TOWN HALL CALCUTTA.

On Wednesday afternoon the 26th instant at 4-30 p.m. His Excellency the Viceroy will be in the chair.

Admission Free. 65

LAW BOOKS.

Moore's Indian Appeals, reprint ...	Rs. 150
Hamilton's Hedya, 4 vols. ...	" 30
Rennel's Bengal Atlas, scarce ...	" 50
Tagore Law for 79 Rs. 6, 81 ...	" 7
Calcutta Law Reports vols. 1, 2, 3, ...	" 30
Mellat and Clarke, Indian insolvency ...	" 6
Bosepara Lane Calcutta, KEDARNATH BANERJEE,	67

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Notice of canal closure, Sone Canals.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Main Western Series of the Sone Canals will be closed from the 3rd to the 16th of April 1887, both days inclusive, and the Main Eastern Series of the Sone Canals from the 17th of April to the 16th of May 1887, both days inclusive.

R. B. BUCKLEY,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

P. W. Dept.

Calcutta, the 10th January 1887. 63

From the 16th February, 1887

The Grand Gala day of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress' Jubilee.

WILL BE OUT

A Weekly Journal entitled THE HINDU HERALD

Having for its principal object the exposition of the disputed points of the Sastras and the solution of the gravest problems of society and Practical Politics from a strictly Hindu point of view.

The most select and thoughtful writers of the day have promised to contribute to the journal and the services of a veteran journalist have been secured for its editorship.

SIZE—Foolscap, six forms (12 pages)
SUBSCRIPTION—[Strictly in advance] Rs. 3 per annum before the Jubilee, and Rs. 5 after the Jubilee.

Syamacharana Bhattacharya B. A. F. T. S.

MANAGER,

HINDU HERALD OFFICE,
4, Tamer's Lane, College Street,
CALCUTTA. 69

MONEY.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE, and Sales and Purchases, of Houses, Lands & Zemindaries, arranged.

A Stamp should always accompany all letters for reply.

DAY & CO.

69, Aheerretolah Street, Calcutta.

টাকা কড়—বাঁটা, জমী শিমা জমিদারি বন্ধক
রাশিরা আমরা কড়ের স্বরন্দাবস্ত করিয়া থাকি, এবং
জমি জরাৎ খরিদ বিক্রয়ের ভার লইয়া থাকি,—
প্রত্যুত্তরে জন্য ১ খানি টাকাম্প পাঠাইবেন।

ডে এণ্ড কোং

66 ৩৬ নং আহিরীটোলা স্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা।

FOR SALE.

Ornamental iron work for a large stair case also special stair case 4 feet wide, price of both Rs. 2500 apply to store keeper Tirhoot State Railway Sonas-tipur who will shew drawing. 42

NOTICE.

In accordance with the resolution of the Government of Bengal, in the General Department, dated the 6th March 1886, published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st of the same month, notice is hereby given that an examination for the admission of female students to the certificate class of the Calcutta Medical College will be held in the theatre of that College on Tuesday, the 8th February 1887, and following days:—

Hours and subjects of examination

Tuesday ... English dictation, Gram-mar and Composition from 1 to 4 p.m.

Wednesday ... History (of England and India) and Geography (general and of India in particular) from 1 to 4 p.m.

Thursday ... Arithmetic (1st four rules, vulgar and decimal fractions, and proportion) from 1 to 4 p.m.

Candidates must apply in writing to the Director of Public Instruction not later than Saturday, the 5th February, for permission to appear at the examination.

A. W. CROFT,

Director of Public Instruction.

CALCUTTA,

The December 1886. } 50.

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Caw-pore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad, Lahore, Lucknow, Moultain, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures, Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,

61 Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

Wanted by the District Road Cess Committee of Lohardaggah a surveyor and draftsman for a period of 8 Months. Salary Rs 60 per mensem with an allowance of Re.1 per diem when on field works. Applications will be received upto 5th February 1887. He should be able to draw from rough sketches and instructions and to make out tracings neatly and should be competent in surveying with chain and prismatic compass and levelling, necessary for preparing Road projects.

One having experience of Surveying in hilly countries will be preferred.

Copies of testimonials together with samples of drawings should accompany the application.

By order of the Chairman,

JAGDIS CHUNDER ROY, B. C. E.

District Engineer.

Lohardaggah. 52.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Tenders are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Wednesday, the 26th instant, for unloading refuse from railway wagons at the "Salt Water Lakes," including spreading and levelling the said refuse, for three years commencing 1st April next. Contract form may be seen on application. Tenders to be at per wagon.

Tenders to be addressed, under sealed cover, superscribed, "Tender for Unloading Refuse," and each tender must be accompanied by an earnest deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand).

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

ROBERT TURNBULL,

Secretary to the Corporation,

Municipal Office,

The 6th January 1887. }

55

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY Life Assurance Co. "Ld."

HEAD OFFICE IN INDIA.

104, Clive Street, Calcutta
Capital and other Funds £383,734 on the 31st
December 1885.

Guarantee Fund.

The amount to credit of this Fund is £50,000, and may be drawn upon by the Indian Board in the event of the Local Indian Life Funds, being insufficient to meet claims.

Trustees of the Indian Life Funds.

THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEES OF BENGAL,
MADRAS, AND BOMBAY,

In whose names eighty per cent. of the Gross Premiums received, and all interest thereon is invested in Government Securities to meet claims.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.
LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES FIXED
AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.
POSITIVE NOTES OR PAID UP POLICIES
GRANTED ON PAYMENT OF EACH PREMIUM.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

A. B. ANTRAM,
Manager in India

104, Clive Street, Calcutta.

**Risks on the Lives of Native
Gentlemen taken at favorable
rates which have
been approved by
eminent Actuaries.** 434

THE STANDARD.



ACCUMULATED FUNDS £8,450,000
ANNUAL REVENUE £880,000
BONUS DISTRIBUTED TO ASSURERS £3,500,000

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Governor—His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and
Queensberry, K. T.

NATIVE GENTLEMEN will find this Institution of great service, useful for Investment Family Provision, Self-Endowment for old age, and Protection to Partners or Creditors.

Security.—Security is the first point to be considered by Assurers, and no Life Office can surpass the STANDARD in this respect.

The Rates of Premium—will be found moderate, and the conditions of a Standard Life Policy are most liberal in every way.

Copies of the last Report, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and all information regarding the Company's Retirement Scheme (which requires no medical examination, and the subscription for which when commenced at young ages, is very small), the Endowment Scheme, &c., &c., may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents in India.

CALCUTTA BRANCH: GEO. L. KEMP,
27 Dalhousie Square. Secretary.

413

ARLINGTON AND CO.,

CALCUTTA.

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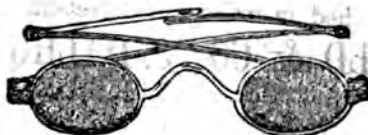
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